

me-senger did not talk English. To make matters worse a messenger sent out by Gen. Howard was not able to find Gen. Fukushima.

Nothing was done all the afternoon. Nobody appeared able to communicate with his associates. Every commander was doing the best he could, but he was ignorant of the situation and the actions of the other commanders. It was impossible even to send litter bearers after the wounded, so heavy was the Chinese fire.

**AMERICANS' BLUE SHIRTS MADE GOOD TARGETS.**  
The blue shirts of the Ninth United States Infantry made a perfect target for the Chinese riflemen.

Later in the afternoon Gen. Yuan's troops returned to the native city. It is hoped that it will be possible during the retreat to bring away all the wounded. The dead had to be left behind. It is certain that any of the wounded who were not brought away were butchered. At this hour the Chinese are beginning to shell the settlements.

When the Russians advanced this morning they had 2,000 infantry and 600 Cossacks and three field batteries. Two companies of Germans and two French field batteries supported the advance.

**THE RUSSIANS ONLY PARTLY SUCCESSFUL.**  
The Russians moved forward in two columns. Col. Anichimoff and Schelinski, with eleven companies, attempted a flank movement on the Chinese fort. The artillery of the Colonial and other batteries were posted along the railroad embankment with three companies of infantry supporting them.

The Russians met a terrible fire and were unable to take the fort. They succeeded, however, in occupying the villages north of the railroad station, which had been a source of great trouble to the allies. They also captured twelve guns of various sizes. None of the guns was larger than those in the French battery. They also exploded the magazine.

The Russians are holding the ground they captured. Their casualties exceed 100, including an artillery colonel.

The Americans know now that they have had over 30 and the British have had over 40 killed. The Japanese have had 57 killed, including a colonel.

It is feared that the night will produce a terrible list.

**THE NINTH SAVED ITS WOUNDED.**  
TIENTSIN, July 24, 7 A. M., via Chefoo, July 17 and Shanghai, July 23, 5:30 P. M.—After brief shelling yesterday evening the Ninth Regiment was able to withdraw. They succeeded in bringing their wounded with them, but left the dead on the field. The marines held their ground at the arsenal to the wall.

The Japanese and French retained their positions and during the night ammunition, rations and water were sent to them.

**CHINESE RETREATED DURING THE NIGHT.**  
The Chinese, who apparently did not realize the strength of their position, retreated during the night and the allies this morning occupied the wall without resistance.

While the allied troops were making the attack yesterday the Chinese attempted to make a counter move on the railroad station, where a company of American marines was assisting the British. Two companies of the Ninth United States Infantry reinforced this detachment, which had a hard fight. The advance of the Russians finally forced the Chinese to retire. The Russians found piles of cartridges in every house in the native city.

**BEFORE THE BIG BATTLE.**

Inevitable complications among allied commanders. The early fighting at Tien-Tsin. Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

From a Staff Correspondent.

TIENTSIN, July 1, 8 P. M., via Chefoo, July 16, and thence by post to Shanghai, July 23.—There were two little engagements this morning. The Russians on the north side of the city and took to drive out what they thought were few Chinese. A party of Cossacks, with artillery, went against them, but the Russians only succeeded in uncovering a force that poured such a hot fire into them that they were compelled to retire. The Chinese used smokeless powder, and the Russians were utterly unable to locate them.

Early this morning 50 Japanese, Americans, Welsh Fusiliers, Sikhs and Chinese soldiers from Wei-Hai-Wei started to reconnoitre a fort on the north side of the city and half way to the Siku arsenal. It was raining steadily at the time and the roads were heavy and difficult for the transport. A party of Cossacks, with a strong force of the enemy was encountered and the allies returned without having accomplished the object of their reconnaissance.

During the morning the Chinese shelled the settlements without effect. Rifle bullets dropped in burning a small village near the wall.

The women and children are leaving.

The inevitable complications attending the combination of several forces are beginning to show themselves here. Meanwhile, with about nine thousand men here doing practically nothing, the last night of the battle. It is plain that the situation there is almost hopeless.

Military men say that 50,000 troops are needed to relieve Pekin and guard Tien-Tsin.

**THE FOUR-HOUR FIGHT ON JULY 3.**  
TIENTSIN, July 3, 8 P. M., via Chefoo, July 14, and thence by post to Shanghai, July 24.—The Chinese began a sharp attack last night on the Russians holding the railroad bridge and station. There was a heavy and almost continuous rifle fire for three hours, and occasionally shells were fired. A body of French infantry went to help the Russians.

A few Sikhs and some of the British-Chinese regiment from Wei-Hai-Wei were engaged further along the left flank, with Chinese occupying the villages across the river between the settlements and the native city. At 11 o'clock the whole line was heavily engaged, the fighting lasting almost without interruption for nearly four hours.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Chinese began shelling the settlements. They had improvised a fort about two miles northeast of the concession, and had mounted four guns in a village north of the railroad station. They had two other smaller guns somewhere in the native city, and still another that was believed to be a 15-centimetre rifle.

The Russians advanced north of the railroad station with three guns. They also mounted one on a mud wall east of the town where the railroad crosses. The Chinese found this quickly and succeeded in knocking it down the back and silencing it completely, killing four men and wounding several.

Sikhs, Wei-Hai-Wei troops and Welsh Fusiliers had been waiting on the recreation ground west of the settlements during the night expecting an attack. They had the warship Terrible's 12-pounder. The Russians asked for this gun, which was moved near the railroad station. The Chinese located it immediately and twice compelled a shifting of the position.

Later in the morning the shelling of the settlements was very severe. Many large shrapnel struck the British concession. The women and children were ordered into the cellars or town hall. Shells burst all about the settle-

ment. Many were thrown clear beyond the south wall.

**GALLANTRY OF THE JAPANESE.**  
At noon the Japanese Infantry and a mountain battery moved to support the Russians. The battery lost its captain and three men killed and a lieutenant and ten men wounded. It had only sixty shells left. It succeeded in silencing the gun in the native city wall. The Japanese were conspicuously gallant.

The fighting ended at 5 P. M. The ammunition of the Japanese was then exhausted and the allies retired. The Russians had about forty casualties.

Gen. Ma's Shan-Ki-Kwan troops are believed to have been with the Chinese. None of the uniforms of Imperial troops were seen. The situation here is very grave. Accession to the forces are coming in slowly. The railroad to Tientsin is in exactly the same condition it was a week ago. River transportation is slow, difficult and uncertain. The landing facilities at Tientsin are absurdly inadequate. There is no telephone communication between Tientsin and Taku. Artillery is urgently needed and cavalry also.

The Pekin situation seems to be a secondary consideration here. It is necessary to take the Tientsin before any attempt can be made to move to the relief of the capital.

A conscription has been established by the British and Americans owing to some of the correspondents alleging in their dispatches that there was friction among the commanders.

A Chinese report was received to-night to the effect that Jung Lu, the Chinese Generalissimo, was protecting the foreigners in Pekin. Nothing definite is known, however.

A curious feature of the situation here is that there is no intelligence office and little accurate information about the number, position or equipment of the Chinese.

Two hundred and fifty Germans started for Kiao-chau to-day.

**FIGHTING A NEW CHINA.**  
TIENTSIN, July 4, 11 A. M., via Chefoo, July 14, and thence by post to Shanghai, July 24, 10:35 P. M.—A few scattering shells were delivered by the Chinese early this morning, but otherwise there has been no resumption of yesterday's action.

All foreigners here think it is high time for the Powers to awake to the fact that they are not fighting the Boxers alone, but a China such as the world never saw before, and a China equipped with plenty of modern rifles and powerful guns, and with men able to shoot as well as to fight. The Chinese are showing tremendous advancement as a fighting power and in which she is displaying unexpected strength, for the reason that she is acting alone and independent of agreement between a coalition of nations.

The great necessity is therefore realized here of celerity on the part of the Powers in putting an end to the trouble. The Chinese are an inhuman foe. They take no prisoners and horribly mutilate the dead.

**ALLIES LOSE VALUABLE TIME.**  
The military situation of the allies does not promise well under present conditions, though there is the greatest harmony among the commanders and they are on the best terms with one another. Valuable time, however, is lost through the absence of a general headquarters. After the recent heavy night firing it took all the next day to ascertain what had happened, it being necessary to visit eight different headquarters, all widely scattered.

Another cause of delay is the lack of communication between the allies. The Chinese are an inhuman foe. They take no prisoners and horribly mutilate the dead.

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city with the object of capturing a Chinese battery which had been doing considerable damage. The British, Japanese and French and part of the Ninth United States Infantry, which had just arrived, started to support the Russians. They found the canal very narrow and the movement had to be abandoned. The Russians advanced six companies near the Chinese battery and made a close reconnaissance of the Chinese position.

The 17 and 18 inch lyddite guns made remarkable practice on the Chinese position. They were posted near the arsenal and at noon both lyddite batteries bombarded the city for an hour. The Chinese artillery replied, but their practice was very poor and their shells created no damage. It is believed that the British shells caused much damage in the native city.

Vice-Admiral Seymour will return to his ship to-night.

It is not likely that anything definite in regard to a movement for the relief of Pekin will be done for at least two weeks.

**COULD NOT AGREE AT TIENTSIN.**

Foreign Commanders, Unable to Decide on One Governor, Name Three.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
Paris, July 24.—Four telegrams, dated July 12, 13, 14 and 15, from the French consul at Tientsin and sent by way of Chefoo on July 18 and 19, arrived at the Foreign Office at intervals of a few hours to-day. In the one dated the 12th the consul states that a courier who arrived from Pekin states that the Ministers have been besieged in the British legation since June 20. The legation had been vigorously defended by the detachments of marines, which had lost 10 killed and 17 wounded. When the courier left Pekin the situation of the Ministers was grave.

The despatch of the 14th announces the capture of the native city of Tien-Tsin by the international force. The French and Japanese troops forced the gateway and seized the native town. The Russians meanwhile captured the fort in the eastern part of the native city. The total losses of the allies were 800. The French had killed and wounded.

The despatch of the 15th states that the city is quiet and is recovering its normal appearance where it has not been burned. A messenger had been despatched to Pekin and his return was expected in a week.

The despatch of the 15th states that the various commanders are deliberating on plans for the government of the native city. The French, Japanese and British are all in agreement. The Consul adds that he has received no despatches from Paris since June 20.

A despatch from Chefoo of date of July 20 says the anti-Christian movement is spreading. The Chinese officials are said to be threatening the natives with death unless they renounce the Christian religion. It is said that the Chinese, who is a very tricky individual, is secretly encouraging this persecution.

A despatch from Tien-Tsin, dated July 20, says the foreign commanders have been unable to agree on the appointment of a Governor and have indicated a three-headed government by the English, Japanese and Russians. Considerable friction is likely to result from this lack of unity in the control of affairs. It is also said that the Japanese are actively engaged in spreading their ideas among the natives. They are distributing Japanese flags among the Chinese and are telling them to have no fear; that there will be no ulterior results while Japan is protecting them.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram from the French Consul at Chefoo, dated July 21, saying that he has received news from Pekin that the Ministers are safe and that measures have been taken for their protection.

**OUTBREAKS IN CENTRAL CHINA.**  
A Number of Missions in Hankow and Honan Provinces Destroyed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
London, July 24.—A despatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date says that Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs, in an interview with United States Consul Goodnow on July 21, said that he had received news from Pekin on July 15 that the Chinese Ministers desired peace. Yung Li, according to Sheng, sent a member of the Tientsin-Yamen to the British legation and found the Ministers all right. He proposed to send them food and escort them to Tien-Tsin.

Mr. Goodnow stated that this information to the consular body, who decided unanimously that no credit could be placed in these statements.

**ENGLAND'S WAR EXPENSES.**  
For the Year Ending March Next the Amount Will Be Over \$380,000,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
London, July 24.—Additional army estimates for China and Africa to the extent of £1,500,000 will shortly be laid before the House of Commons. This will make the total army expenditures for the year ending March next over £76,000,000.

**The French Commanders.**  
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
Brussels, July 24.—The Burgomasters of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Liege have issued an appeal for the raising of a fund to equip and send a contingent of troops to Tien-Tsin. It is understood that the project has the approval of the Government.

**RU'S ADVICES FROM SHENG.**  
WASHINGTON, July 24.—Minister Wu this morning received a despatch from Director-General of Telegraphs Sheng, stating that the foreigners were to go from Pekin to Tien-Tsin under escort. In addition to the despatch, Sheng stated that the Imperial Government had been supplying them with food. This confirms advice from London and Berlin last night.

Minister Wu went to the State Department and gave this information to the Acting Secretary of State. He also handed to the Acting Secretary the following extract of a message, explaining that it was a cablegram from Director-General Sheng at Shanghai, dated July 23, to the Chinese Minister at London, by whom it had been retransmitted to Minister Wu and received by the latter on the night of the same day.

"News from Pekin of 23d day of 6th moon (corresponding to July 23d day of 6th moon) received by the Tientsin-Yamen, and sent by various foreign Ministers and found not one of them harmed. Jung Lu proposes to memorialize Imperial Government to supply them with food. In addition to the despatch, Sheng stated that the Imperial Government had been supplying them with food. This confirms advice from London and Berlin last night.

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## MCKINLEY AS MEDIATOR.

TEXT OF THE CHINESE EMPEROR'S APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President in Reply Accepts the Role of Mediator on the Conditions of a Declaration by the Chinese Government that the Ministers at Tientsin are Safe and That They Be Put in Communication with Their Governments and That the Chinese Cooperate with the Relief Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following correspondence between the President of the United States and the Emperor of China was made public by the State Department to-day:

Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu on July 20, 1900, from the Taoist of Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900:

"I have received a telegram from Gov. Yuan of Shantung, dated 23d day of this moon (July 23), who, having received from the Consul at Chefoo a copy of the Imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to your Excellency. The Imperial message is respectfully transmitted as follows:

"The Emperor of China to His Excellency the President of the United States of America. The Chinese Government has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce; neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual animosity between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign Powers to view with unwarranted suspicion the position of the Imperial Government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were shelled and the Chinese Government has been casting of stones, with calamitous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting-fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, in view of the fact that the Chinese Government has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

"Now China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well-nigh universal indignation. For setting the present difficulty China places itself in a position of great disadvantage. From Wu Ting-fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, in view of the fact that the Chinese Government has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

"What the fate of those in Pekin we cannot tell, but hope the court will be wise enough to prevent their massacre. From Wu Ting-fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, in view of the fact that the Chinese Government has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

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"The Emperor of China to His Excellency the President of the United States of America. The Chinese Government has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce; neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual animosity between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign Powers to view with unwarranted suspicion the position of the Imperial Government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were shelled and the Chinese Government has been casting of stones, with calamitous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting-fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, in view of the fact that the Chinese Government has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

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